

NO HOME FOR THEM

Banished from Their Country and Their Friends

POOR RUSSIANS IN CHICAGO

Seek Shelter Behind the Walls of a Roofless Depot—Pitiable Tales of Suffering and Distress.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Twenty-two destitute and penniless Russians, who were banished from their country because of their religious belief, have been since last Thursday housed under the poor protection which the Illinois Central depot affords, subsisting on what a charitable institution has been giving them. They tell a most pitiable tale of injustice and misfortune. There are nine men, six women and seven children in the party. The men and women are strong and hardy—typical Russian peasants. They are Lutherans in their religious belief, and a free expression of their opinions is what led to their banishment. They disposed of their property, the proceeds being sufficient to secure passage to America. The party arrived in New York ten days ago, and learning there was a Russian settlement at Hastings, Neb., they determined to go there. But a rascally immigration agent gave them tickets to Cincinnati, where they arrived without money or friends. The authorities there shipped them to Indianapolis, from which place they were sent to Chicago. One of their number has been sent to Hastings to procure assistance. If he is not successful in this, the immigration bureau will probably ship them back to Russia.

DEEMING THE MONSTER.

His Trial Promises to be the Most Interesting in History.

MELBOURNE, April 10.—It is believed that the trial of Deeming will prove one of the most interesting that has ever taken place anywhere in the world. As stated in these dispatches the defense will be insanity, and many experts will be called to testify as to the soundness of the mind which his counsel claims that he is afflicted. No denial has as yet been made by the defense that Deeming did commit all the murders attributed to him. In fact his counsel, by his tacit admissions at the coroner's inquest, shows that he believes his client is at least guilty of the killing with which he is charged, but claims that owing to congenital influences he is not responsible for his homicidal mania. Of course there are scoffers at this line of defense. They claim that in all of the murders attributed to Deeming, except perhaps the Whitechapel slaughter, there has been altogether too much method in his madness. It is thought that Deeming's counsel would be only too glad to have him positively identified as a Whitechapel monster. It would then be a much easier matter to prove that he was mentally irresponsible for all those murders committed apparently without the slightest reason, and showing the brutal ferocity of a maniac. No alienist has yet made a special study of his case, but it is thought by many that when this is done it will be found that pre-natal influences have had much, if not everything, to do with the crime. But of all the conjectures in his case Deeming knows nothing. He slept well last night, but the intense nervous and mental strain to which he is subjected is telling upon him. He can at times assume an air of carelessness and jocular, but his face is losing its ruddy color, and this morning he was decidedly pale. In fact, despite his air of bravado at the inquest and afterward the man appeared to be breaking down. He frequently asks for stimulants. Efforts will be made to produce an adjournment of his trial in order to enable witnesses to come from England to testify to the state of the prisoner's mind when he was a boy.

MORE TANGLED DEMOCRACY.

North Carolina's Alliance Threatens to Control the Primaries.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 10.—The democratic situation in North Carolina is tangled, and because of this state of affairs a second meeting of the democratic state committee was held here yesterday and was largely attended. The state convention is to be held on May 28, and the alliance and people's party men have announced that they intend to control the primaries and elect the delegates so as to control the state convention, and that they will adopt the St. Louis platform and elect national delegates, who will be instructed to attend the Chicago convention and prevent the platform. If it is not adopted, the delegates are then to attend the Omaha convention and take their seats therein, as accredited from the state. In order to prevent this, Chairman Smith of the state committee has written a letter saying that those who are in favor of this policy are not democratic in good standing, and must not be admitted to the primaries unless they pledge themselves in advance by resolution to abide by the election of the various conventions. The proposition was made to postpone the nomination of the state ticket until August, in order to make the alliance men show their hand on May 18. The committee decided not to do this and then indorsed the letter of Chairman Smith and adjourned. It was declared that the more tangled the situation, the better it would be for the alliance people and the greater would be their number of delegates in various conventions. The only remedy was to use the plan laid down by Chairman Smith, and in this way keep out the third party people and thus retain the control in the hands of the straight democrats. Some of the committee men were open in the declaration that if the alliance program was successful, that they would leave the convention and nominate a regular and straight democratic ticket or seek an alliance with the republicans and run a fusion ticket.

ORANGEMEN DETERMINED.

They Will Use Every Effort to Fight Home Rule for Ireland.

LONDON, April 10.—A meeting in Belfast of the Ulster defense committee, the mayor presiding, to arrange for a convention, went to a degree beyond the Ulster commoners' gathering in the violence of their tirades. The presence

of secrecy of the proceedings enabled the speakers to engage in warlike truncheonings, and the resolutions recorded their determination "to have nothing to do with the Dublin parliament, which is certain to be controlled by men who are responsible for the crimes of the league, cruelties and boycotting, and who are mere tools of clerical domination, and an attempt to set up such a parliament will inevitably result in disorder, violence and bloodshed to an extent that has been unknown in Ireland for a century. The public sense of the danger and importance of this agitation is growing. Over 100 non-conformist Irish ministers have agreed to be deputies for the Ulsterites and stump Great Britain to arouse a religious animus. The Irish unionists in the house of commons affirm that, though their policy of resistance to the Dublin parliament is limited to a refusal to pay taxes, an active, armed opposition from the orangemen is inevitable. The home rulers in the house consider that their best policy is to minimize the importance of the movement by as far as possible ignoring it, until it becomes more fully developed, when vigorous measures may be taken to counteract it.

IRON TRADE BRIGHTENS.

There is a General Feeling That the Bottom Has Been Touched.

CLEVELAND, O., April 10.—There have been some evidences abroad of improvement in the iron situation within the last two weeks, nothing decided or radical, yet a feeling that the bottom has been touched. That much was consolation, for it was known that whenever the change for the better came, this period of pause at the lowest notch must precede it. The Iron Trade Review deems to know how generally this faint symptom of betterment was apprehended, sent telegrams to several trade journals, asking to be advised by wire of any signs of improvement in the situation that appeared to them. Consumption is steadily maintained, as most of these opinions agree, and the restriction of production is beginning to be counted on as a factor, even though it has had no effect as yet upon prices. One thing that even the most conservative of these editorial advisers finds is an inclination toward hopefulness. There has been a steady movement of ore from the docks, made in the past few weeks to take out furnace needs on credit almost completed, and the 1st of May promises to show piles well pulled down.

CAN COAL IN URUGUAY.

A Convenient Supply Depot to Be Provided for Our Navy.

LONDON, April 10.—A special to the Times from Buenos Ayres says that Mr. Pitkin, the American minister to the Argentine Republic, and Admiral Walker, commander of the American squadron, have almost daily conferred with the Uruguayan minister of foreign affairs. A quasi secret agreement has been arrived at by which Uruguay guarantees to provide a depot for coal and provisions for the United States navy. The Uruguayan minister and the collector of customs spent the day yesterday in looking for a suitable spot for a depot to be used ostensibly for the storage of commercial inflammable goods. Libertad island, in the bay of Montevideo, would suit, but the government would be required to rescind the lease held by the present holders of the island. The American officials, the Times correspondent adds, so ably used the fact of this generous offer of Uruguay in their negotiations with the Paraguayan government that they induced the latter to entertain a proposal for the concession of land for an American navy depot at the mouth of the Rio de la Platta in the Argentine Republic.

SHOT IN THE HEAD.

A Man is Fatally Wounded During a Quarrel With Another.

OKRAY, Cal., April 10.—A. Johnson of the mercantile firm of Johnson & Long, of Red Mountain, was shot at this place of business this morning in a difficulty with a man named Stratton, the ball passing through Johnson's head just behind the ears. At last account Johnson was alive, but the wound is said to be fatal. Stratton is under arrest.

BURNED TO A CRISP.

A Young Man Caught by Falling Timbers in a Burning Mill.

CALLETTERBO, Ky., April 10.—The Big Sandy flouring mills were totally destroyed by fire this morning, and Charles McCoy, 23 years of age, was caught by falling timbers and burned to a crisp, only a very small portion of the charred body being recovered. Loss, \$75,000. No insurance.

CHEMICAL WORKS BURNED.

Several Hundred Men Are Thrown Out of Employment by It.

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—The sulphur mill of the Basine Chemical works burned today. Five small frame buildings adjoining the works were destroyed. Loss, \$75,000; partly insured. Several hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Memorial For Lowell.

LONDON, April 10.—The Athenaeum today says that owing to the scantiness of the unoccupied space in Westminster Abbey the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, D. D., dean of Westminster, has reluctantly declined to find room in the Abbey for the proposed monument to the late James Russell Lowell. The dean has suggested that instead of a monument, a window in the Chapter House, the scene of the delivery of some of Mr. Lowell's addresses, might be filled with a stained glass memorial.

Fourteen Lives Were Lost.

LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch from Hamburg states that the loss of life by the sinking of the steamer Hana, in the collision with the Falkenberg, was larger than at first reported. The dispatches of yesterday said that seven of her crew had gone down with the sinking vessel. It now transpires that fourteen lives were lost. Some of the drowned belonged to the crew, while the others were passengers.

Paper Mill Destroyed.

STURLEY, Mass., April 10.—B. S. Binney's large paper mill was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$12,000.

CHINA AND OUR LAW

She Finds Something in it Unsuitable to Her

HENCE THE BLAIR INCIDENT

A State Department Letter Explains Why Blair Was Objected to for Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The following is the full text of the most important part of the letter written by Acting Secretary Wharton to Minister Denby, October 6, 1891, concerning the declaration of the Chinese government to receive ex-Senator Blair. It is prefaced with a statement that the position which China had assumed in the matter "seems to require the frank expression of the views of this government." He says that Mr. Blair, having peremptorily resigned his office, there is no question of his going to China, but the objections of the Chinese government to his reception are open to inspection, and a clearer understanding is necessary in the interest of international good will. He therefore says: "While the sovereign right of any government to determine the acceptability or non-acceptability of a foreign envoy admittedly exists, the comity and courtesy of nations in practice confine the exercise of this right within well marked limits. If, as an abstract proposition, it be said that the right may be exercised without regard to the reasons, it is equally clear that to refuse an envoy without assigning reasons would be an extreme step. Hence, as a general principle, the refusal should naturally be justified by reasons so true of themselves and so evidently sufficient as to command the respect and acquiescence of the envoy's government."

"The communications of the Chinese government in Mr. Blair's case appear to fully recognize this, for the government has been asked in terms to assign reasons for its refusal to receive Blair, and to signify its acquiescence by sending out another minister, whose public record shall not be open to the objections alleged against Mr. Blair's public record."

China's Position Understandable.

"So far as those objections rest on allegations of fact, in respect of the views concerning the Chinese people and nation, which are alleged to have been entertained and uttered in the legislative debate by Mr. Blair, the government of the United States cannot question their sufficiency. A careful examination of every public utterance of Mr. Blair in the course of the debates attending the passage of the Chinese bill in the senate, conclusively shows that Mr. Blair has been injuriously represented. In point of fact, the true record of Mr. Blair, while in the senate, shows him to have been first and last respectful to China and just to her people. The objection to receive Mr. Blair because he cast a vote for the exclusion act, is in reality an objection to receive any person as minister to the United States, who in his character as senator or representative in congress has cast a vote for any measure which is obnoxious to the Chinese government."

"It must be conceded by the Chinese government that this is not the time to discuss the propriety of legislation which has become the supreme law of the land, and which commands the obedience of all persons within the United States. Any person who may be duly appointed United States minister to China is bound faithfully to observe and aid in the execution of the existing laws. The ground of objection to Mr. Blair the president could not take into account in selecting another envoy."

The Objection is to Our Law.

"It is moreover illogical in that, the objection of China being avowedly against the existing legislation rather than the legislature, three years of friendly intercourse have passed, and the law was enacted without China's discovering that the existence of the law itself was a bar to the reception of an envoy representing the country which enacted it. If Mr. Blair may not be received as minister while that law remains unrepealed, and because of its existence as a law, it is not easy to reconcile that position with the continued friendly reception of the United States at Peking. In this aspect, in every other aspect, the position assumed by China is incongruous and inadmissible."

"As I have said, the incident is in fact closed by the action of Mr. Blair in placing his commission in the president's hands. That circumstance, however, does not make it less incumbent upon the government of the United States to frankly and fully state its views touching the incident itself. Silence would ill-comport with our own self-respect or be just to the government of China."

MARKETS ARE BUOYANT.

Henry Clews Finds Conditions Still Hopeful and Prosperous.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The course of affairs at the stock exchange, for the next few months, is likely to depend principally on the following factors: (1) The prospects of the crops; (2) The course of the money market; (3) The course of foreign exchanges; (4) The action of our own and foreign governments in respect to the restoration of silver; (5) The movement of our securities held in foreign countries; and (6) The condition of domestic trade. As to the first of these conditions, all is yet in the future. All that can now be said is that winter grain has withstood successfully the adverse incidents of weather and storms, and that the spring opens with good prospects for that part of the wheat crop. For the rest, all must depend on the uncertainties of the weather of the next three months.

It is to be remembered, however, that the large stocks of agricultural products still on hand from last year's crops amount, for all practical purposes, to the same thing as an assurance of a liberal harvest; for the slacking of the European demand for our grain and its falling price show that the wants of that part of the world have been largely satisfied; and we shall, therefore, enter the next crop year with a surplus so large that, even should our crops prove light, we shall have about an average supply available for export. This is an assurance of no small value to the country at large and especially to the railroad interest. In respect to the loan market, scarcely a doubt is entertained in any quarter as to the continuance of the prevailing ease throughout the summer. The low prices of a wide range of products diminish the amount of money required for handling them, while the issue of \$4,500,000 of new money each month and the unusually high range of the reserves of the banks, fore-shadows easy rates all over the country.

BATTLE WITH THE RUSTLERS.

Eight Cattle Men Were Killed in a Desperate Fight.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 10.—A special to The Tribune from Helena, Mont., says: "A dispatch from Dillon, in the southern part of the state, on the road to Jackson, Wyo., announces that a battle occurred two days ago between a band of thieves and cattlemen on the Montana side of the Wind River country. The news was brought in by a ranchman who talked with some of the participants. Ranchmen from southern Montana, northern Wyoming and Idaho, exterminated by the depredations of an organized band of thieves of the Teton section, assembled by agreement at a point somewhere west of Blackfoot and began the search for the robbers, and found a large body entrenched in winter quarters. They attacked them and were repulsed, losing eight killed and many wounded. The robbers also lost heavily. It is known that the ranchmen had been contemplating this action, and that fact gave color to the rumor. The place where the fight is said to have occurred is isolated, and news of the fight would not reach the outside for several days."

SHE WAS TIRED OF LIFE.

A Desperate Girl Stabbed Herself With a Pair of Scissors.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Dora Peterson, a young domestic found yesterday bathed in her own blood and thought to have been the victim of a peculiarly atrocious assault, confessed today that the seventeen wounds from which she is suffering were self-inflicted. The weapon used was a pair of scissors. After plunging the twin blades into her body until wearied, the girl wrapped them in a piece of paper and placed them under a mattress. Despondency due to protracted illness caused the attempt at suicide.

BLEW OUT THE GAS.

Four Newly Married Persons are Very Nearly Seated Hence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—Two couples from the country came here yesterday and were married. Last night they went to the Louisville Hotel and took adjoining rooms, going to bed very early. Nothing was heard from them until this morning when the bell boy smelled gas, and breaking open the door found two jets in one room on full head and one in the other and all four unconscious. They were revived with difficulty. One of the brides is not yet out of danger.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

One Boy Shoots a Ramrod Into the Eye of Another.

COLUMBUS, O., April 10.—This afternoon Charles Saures, aged 18, while visiting at the house of his friend, Gus Yeager, same age, picked up his gun, and pointing it at Yeager, pulled the trigger. The ramrod was in the barrel, and it struck Yeager in the eye. He lived but three hours. Saures claims he did not know the gun was loaded, but is in jail awaiting investigation.

BURNED IN HIS BUNK.

A Drunken Sailor Upsets a Lamp and is Incinerated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10.—Henry Gibbs, sailor on the British steamship Brennot, lying at Almond street wharf, burned to death in his bunk in the fore-cabin of the ship. This morning it was believed that Gibbs while intoxicated upset an oil lamp and set the place on fire.

Chancellor Caprivi May Resign.

LONDON, April 10.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times sends the following to his paper: "The belief is growing in parliamentary circles here that General von Caprivi will shortly resign the chancellorship. It is an open secret that General von Caprivi and Dr. von Bötticher, the secretary of state for the interior, disagree. The secession of Herr Hülshoff from the conservative party will not improve the position of the government."

Anti-Hill Movement Growing.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 10.—A preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing the opposition to the Hill faction of the democracy, was held in the home town of Governor Flower, and was attended by representative democrats who are prominent in professional and business life. Resolutions were adopted ratifying the call for the Syracuse convention and urging the perfection of an organization to send the delegates there.

They Approved Reid's Treaty.

PARIS, April 10.—The customs committee of the chamber of deputies has unanimously approved the commercial agreement between France and the United States, negotiated by Whitelaw Reid.

Arizona Republican Delegates.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 10.—The territorial republican convention yesterday nominated N. O. Murphy and Madis W. Stewart delegates to the Minneapolis convention.

Freight House Burned.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 10.—The freight house of the Pennsylvania Railroad company of this place, was burned today. Loss estimated at \$43,000.

HE DEALS IN NUTS

A Virginian Tells All About the Peanut Business

BIG MONEY INVESTED IN IT

In His Native City of Norfolk—Things Some Persons do Not Know—Norfolk, Its Markets and Ports.

Edward G. Russell of Norfolk, Va., is in the city. He represents the American Peanut company, the largest dealers in peanuts in the world. To a reporter for THE HERALD Mr. Russell last night expressed a willingness to talk on the generally unknown subject of the culture and preparation for the trade of the most popular of American luxuries. "There are," he said, "but eight houses in this country, all in Virginia, who deal in this product, and of these ours is the oldest and largest, doing a business of one hundred and ninety thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand bags yearly, a bag weighing one hundred pounds and holding four and one-half bushels, making a very large output, and we carry \$800,000 worth of stock all the time. But the only profit in our business lies in big sales and a big stock to draw from. I'll venture to say that half the people in this country don't know how peanuts grow. In fact, I've had commission merchants ask me if they grew on trees or bushes."

How Peanuts Grow.

The fact is they grow in the ground like potatoes and other tubers. They are planted in May and are dug and ready for the market in November and December. The best are grown in Virginia, the fancy article being known as hand picked Virginias. Virginia raises seventy per cent of the entire product. Tennessee and North Carolina raise some, but the Tennessee product is of inferior quality and does not roast well. The peanut product of the country is from 300,000 to 400,000 bags yearly. The crop of the year is less than that of last year by forty per cent and the price is going up rapidly though the stock is poorer in quality. We sell to the wholesale grocers, confectioners and commission houses, our business extending through the United States and Canada, with large shipments to Cuba and Europe. Many of the most extensive cotton and tobacco planters in Virginia are giving up their land to peanuts. They are brought into Norfolk by the boat and train load, and the peanut industry is now, next to cotton, the largest business in that city. When the stock reaches us from the plantation it is full of dirt, stems and "pops," and the loss in refuse is large.

The Dirt Is Removed.

We place the stock first in immense revolving cylinders which shake all the dirt out and also cut off the stems and roots. Then they go to the fans where the refuse and stems are blown out, and thence to the polishers, which make them smooth and white. We employ 825 colored women, who sit at long, moving tables, picking the bad nuts from the good. In the cylinder rooms the dust is so thick that the men are obliged to wear wet sponges over their noses to prevent the dust from entering their lungs. It is a remarkable thing about our business that no part of the stock is wasted. Much of the stock is shelled at the factories and these shells are utilized by the trade, after being ground, in the making of pepper, coffee and other spices. The bad shells and nuts are bought by the farmers, who use them as horse bedding and manure. It is said to be a most excellent manure. It is called "trash" and consists of stems, broken nuts and dirt, and sells for three cents a bag, sixty pounds to the bag. The ground shells are treated chemically and parched by spice merchants. We shipped one-half million bushels of shells to Germany last year. They were to be used in the manufacture of pepper.

Oils From the Peanut.

The goods known as "Spanish" are sent to England largely, where the oil of the nut is extracted and used in lieu of olive oil in preparing the cheaper grades of sardines. The oil is also used for medicinal purposes somewhat like cod liver oil. The nut is very healthy, and is said to aid digestion. Another coarser oil is used for mechanical purposes instead of the more expensive cottonseed oil. A very good fuel is also made from the nuts. It is used in the making of pastry and the like. The unroasted nuts keep from three to four years easily. There are three grades, the "fancy farmers," "fancy," "good" and "pickups." The "fancy" nut is a very large variety and but few are raised. The fancy hand-picked Virginias are a particularly fine variety. I guess that's all I know about peanuts, but I'll say that few people realize the extent of the business.

Norfolk and Surroundings.

"Norfolk is a town of 50,000 inhabitants, the principal business interests being cotton, peanuts, shipbuilding, coal, strawberries and oysters; 6,500,000 bushels of cotton were landed in Norfolk last season. We have a harbor in which the biggest ships afloat can turn around. Lines of steamships run out of Norfolk to Brazilian and other South American ports. We have the finest navy yard and dry docks in the world, and it was only last week that the great steel cruiser 'Raleigh' was launched there. The music of hammers in those yards is one of the most inspiring sounds you can imagine. All the monitors on the James River are now being repaired there. There are lines of palatial steamers to Washington and Baltimore.

The city is also a great shipping point for western flour, which is sent abroad from Norfolk, and it is the greatest coal center in the south. In the season, car after car of strawberries are sent to New York and Boston, and we do an immensely bigger oyster trade than Baltimore. Our Linhaven oysters are the best in the world. The place is surrounded by delightful resorts—Fortress Monroe and others. In spite of the big business interests, it has a brilliant society. I look for Norfolk to become the chief city of the south."

Death of Frederick W. Tusch.

Frederick W. Tusch died last evening at his residence, No. 304 West Bridge street. Mr. Tusch was one of the proprietors of Tusch Bros.' Cigar and Bakery, and had been a resident

of this city since 1840. He was widely and favorably known by the early settlers of the Grand river valley, and by his strict attention to business and honorable dealings among men with whom he was thrown in contact, he had won their esteem and confidence.

Palm Sunday.

The services at St. Mark's yesterday were highly impressive and beautiful. The oration, given under the direction of Prof. Francis Campbell, was a pleasing innovation. Palm Sunday was appropriately observed in the Catholic churches by solemn and beautiful celebrations.

MRS. FRANK BROWN.

First Lady of the State of Maryland—Wife of the Governor.

Governor Frank Brown of Maryland, is one of the most popular men in the state. He is a wealthy farmer, who



was formerly postmaster of Baltimore, and in the gubernatorial campaign which led to his election, he was challenged to a ploughing match by his republican opponent as a test of who was the better farmer. The governor's wife is a general favorite in the society of Baltimore and Annapolis and is one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in the state. Not for many years has any state administration achieved an equally brilliant success.

For the Supreme Court.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 10.—It can be stated on high authority that President Harrison has practically decided to nominate J. Hay Brown of this city for the seat in the supreme court of the United States made vacant by the death of Justice Bradley. Mr. Brown was warmly indorsed by the Pennsylvania senators and Congressman Brossier. Mr. Brown has for many years had the largest practice at the local bar, and exercised a large influence in republican circles. He is the senior member of the law firm of Brown & Hensel, Attorney General being the junior partner.

Maple Sugar Crop a Failure.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 10.—The maple sugar season is apparently practically over in Vermont, except in some hill towns. Unless there is a very decided change in the weather, followed by a period of freezing and thawing spells, the sugar season of 1892 will prove a failure. Good judges estimate that but one-quarter of an average crop has been produced. If this estimate is correct it means a loss this year of fully \$1,000,000 to the farmers of Vermont.

Senator Quay Chosen a Delegate.

ROCHESTER, Pa., April 10.—In the Beaver county primaries yesterday Senator Quay was nominated for delegate to the national convention and Thomas W. A. Phillips for congress, both being unopposed.

Sporting News.

Lovers of billiards were treated to a genuine surprise recently when young Frank C. Ives met Jacob Schaefer, the world's champion billiardist. Ives' youth is one of the surprising features of the victory. He was born at Plainville about twenty-five years ago, and compared with the veteran Schaefer, who is about thirty-seven years of age, Ives is a novice with the cue.

Developments have proved that either Ives has developed into a natural world beater or that the Wizard was, temporarily at least, out of the wizard business. Ives has been playing billiards only three years. Before that time he was comparatively unknown in the world of billiards. He had won some local recognition, however, as a bicyclist, a roller skater and a base ball player.

William H. Cotton claims to have first discovered that Ives would probably make his mark. In 1887 Cotton ran upon the boy wonder at Petoskey, was nearly beaten in a friendly game and returned to St. Louis with the future young Napoleon's praises on his lips. Then George F. Slosson ran down to Petoskey and was so well pleased that he invited the youngster to go to Chicago.

Today Slosson finds himself on the eve of a match with the Michigan wonder. When Ives gets this meeting off his hands he will go to Paris and show the French cracks a thing or two about handling the cue. Schaefer has held the championship since 1879.

Jake Schaefer has already challenged the winner of the coming billiard match between George F. Slosson and Frank C. Ives for the billiard championship. Future events in billiard circles will be watched with great interest.

Porter Ashe grew enthusiastic over his stable in California last week. "Staircase is in great shape. Queen Alta will make the best of the three-year-olds stretch their necks, and Dinero and Paisano have filled nicely, while I have five as good two-year-olds by Alta as ever slogged through a bridle," was his comment.

The Hudson river has been abandoned as a race course this year by the Inter-Collegiate Rowing association, which is composed of Cornell, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania, and the races will be rowed on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y., the home of Cornell.

Elly Fraser has been challenged by Mike Daly for a battle for the New England championship.

If the law does not interfere there will be lots of purse battles next fall.

Ray Warner will establish a public training stable in this city soon.

Rusie, King, Sharrot and Welch are New York's four putchers.